

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of selecting input vectors for extraction of representative data for training of an adaptive model, the data being organized along an independent ('x') dimension to enable selection of vectors along a dependent ('y') dimension, the method comprising:

receiving signals as input from a plurality of sensors as a set of training vectors;

ordering the set of training vectors according to a corresponding value in each vector of a particular sensor to form an ordinal count of vectors representing the 'x' dimension of the data;

dividing the set of training vectors according to equally spaced ranges selected across the magnitude of the data, the magnitude forming the 'y' dimension of the data according to the ordering;

selecting at least one vector from each of the equally spaced ranges for training the adaptive model; and

training the adaptive model with the vectors selected in the selecting step.

2. (Original) A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of including for training the adaptive model each vector that contains a maximum or a minimum value for any given sensor across the set of training vectors.

3. (Original) A method according to claim 1, further comprising carrying out the ordering, dividing and selecting steps for each sensor represented in the set of training vectors.

4. (Original) A method according to claim 1, wherein said ordering step comprises ordering the set of training vectors according to the magnitude of the particular sensor.

5. (Original) A method according to claim 4, wherein a vector is selected from one of the equally spaced ranges through the ordering by magnitude such that the selected vector is the vector with a sensor value highest within the range.

6. (Original) A method according to claim 1, wherein said ordering step comprises ordering the set of training vectors so as to provide a cumulative density function for the particular sensor.

7. (Original) A method according to claim 6, wherein a vector is selected from one of the equally spaced ranges through the cumulative density function such that the selected vector is the vector with a sensor value highest within the range.

8. (Currently Amended) An adaptive apparatus for monitoring a system instrumented with sensors, comprising:

data acquisition means for acquiring signals from sensors representative of operational states of the system;

an empirical modeling module responsive to the data acquisition means for providing indications about the operational states of the system;

a data store for storing modeling parameters for use by the empirical modeling module; and

a training module to distill characteristic operational sensor data acquired from the system to a representative set of sensor data for storing in the data store and to train an empirical model of said empirical modeling module, by selecting from the characteristic operational sensor data time-correlated observations representative of regularly spaced intervals selected across the magnitude of the data and forming a 'y' dimension of the data and along an ordering of the observations according to values in the observations of a particular sensor formed by an ordinal count of each of the vectors representing an 'x' dimension of the data.

9. (Original) An apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the training module includes in the representative set of sensor data observations having a maximum or a minimum value for a particular sensor across all the characteristic operational sensor data.

10. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to claim 8, wherein selection of observations representative of regularly spaced intervals is performed for an ordering for each sensor in the system.

11. (Original) An apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said ordering is according to the magnitude of the particular sensor.

12. (Original) An apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said ordering is according to the cumulative density function for the particular sensor.

13. (Currently Amended) A method of selecting a set of training vectors representative of a system, said training set forming an empirical model of said system, said method comprising the steps of:

- a) collecting historical data, said historical data including a plurality of system vectors each indicating an operating state of said system;
- b) selecting a system parameter of said system;
- c) ordering said plurality of system vectors according to a value of each said vector related to said selected parameter, said ordering forming an ordinal count of each of the vectors and representing an 'x' dimension of data;
- d) binning said plurality of vectors according to said ordering of said selected parameter by forming bins selected across the magnitude of the data, wherein the magnitude forms a 'y' dimension of the data; and
- e) selecting a vector from each bin;
- f) selected said vectors forming a training set and said training set forming said empirical model for monitoring system operation.

14. (Original) A method as in claim 13 wherein the step b) of selecting a system parameter comprises identifying dominant driver parameters.

15. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 14 wherein the step b) of selecting system parameters further comprises selecting a bin number, said bin number being used in binning step d) said bin number determining the number of bins in which the plurality of vectors is divided.

16. (Previously Presented) A method as in claim 15 wherein the bin number is provided for dominant driver parameters is greater than the bin number used for all other parameters.

17. (Original) A method as in claim 15 wherein said system vectors are ordered in step b) in ascending magnitude order for said selected parameter.

18. (Original) A method as in claim 15 wherein said system vectors are ordered in step b) in descending magnitude order for said system selected parameter.

19. (Original) A method as in claim 15 wherein in the step e) of selecting a vector from each bin, one of the plurality of system vectors is identified as having a value for said selected parameter closest to a bin magnitude of each bin, identified ones being selected for initial inclusion in said training set.

20. (Original) A method as in claim 15 wherein in the step e) of selecting a vector from each bin, one of the plurality of system vectors is identified as having a value for said selected parameter closest to but not exceeding a bin magnitude of each bin, identified ones being selected for initial inclusion in said training set.

21. (Original) A method as in claim 15 wherein in the step e) of selecting a vector from each bin, one of the plurality of system vectors is identified as having a value for said selected parameter closest to but not less than a bin magnitude of each bin, identified ones being selected for initial inclusion in said training set.

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Original) A method as in claim 15, after the step e) of selecting vectors from each bin further comprising the steps of:

f) checking system parameters to determine if other parameters remain unselected; if other parameters are determined to remain unselected,

- g) selecting an unselected parameter, said unselected parameter being identified as the selected parameter;
- h) returning to step c) and repeating steps c) through h) until all system parameters have been selected; otherwise,
- i) eliminating redundant selected vectors; and
- j) storing said selected vectors as a training set for modeling and monitoring system operation.

26. (Currently Amended) A system for monitoring activity of another system, said system comprising:

- a control unit controlling a monitored system;
- a data acquisition unit receiving information from said control unit and from said monitored system and providing system snapshots therefrom, system snapshots representing the state of said monitored system relative to the time the snapshot is taken, each snapshot having values for a plurality of parameters;
- a memory storing said system snapshots;
- a sorter sorting collected system snapshots responsive to a selected system parameter and sorting the system snapshots into an ordinal count of snapshots based on the value of each snapshot corresponding to the selected parameter, the ordinal count forming an 'x' dimension of data;
- a plurality of bins selected across the magnitude of data and forming a 'y' dimension of the data; and
- a vector selector binning sorted snapshots and selecting a vector from each bin and, said selected vector being a system snapshot provided to initially include ~~for initial inclusion~~ in a training set.

27. (Original) A system as in claim 26 further comprising:

means for eliminating redundant collected vectors, remaining said vectors forming said training set; and
a memory storing said training set.

28. (Previously Presented) A system as in claim 27, wherein the vector selector divides the range of said selected system parameter into a plurality of evenly spaced bins and selects a sorted snapshot from each bin as the selected vector, each said selected vector being identified as having a parameter value closest to a corresponding bin value.

29. (Cancelled)

30. (Cancelled)

31. (Previously Presented) A system as in claim 26 wherein the vector selector divides the range of said selected system parameter into bins having equal number of system snapshots.

32. (Currently Amended) A computer program product for selecting input vectors for extraction of representative data for training of an adaptive model, said computer program product comprising a computer readable medium having computer readable program code thereon which cause a processor to execute:

a process for receiving signals as input from a plurality of sensors as a set of training vectors;

a process for ordering the set of training vectors according to a corresponding value in each vector of a particular sensor to form an ordinal count with each of the vectors representing an 'x' dimension of data;

a process for dividing the set of training vectors according to equally spaced ranges selected across the magnitude of the data and forming a 'y' dimension of the data according to the ordering; and

a process for selecting at least one vector from each of the equally spaced ranges to train the adaptive model.

33. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for selecting input vectors according to claim 32, further comprising computer readable program code on said computer readable medium which cause a processor to execute a process for selecting for inclusion in training the adaptive model each vector that contains a maximum or a minimum value for any given sensor across the set of training vectors.

34. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for selecting input vectors according to claim 32, wherein the process for ordering orders the set of training vectors according to the magnitude of the particular sensor.

35. (Original) A computer program product for selecting input vectors according to claim 34, wherein a vector is selected from one of the equally spaced ranges through the ordering by magnitude such that the selected vector is the vector with a sensor value highest within the range.

36. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for selecting input vectors according to claim 32, wherein the process for ordering orders the set of training vectors so as to provide a cumulative density function for the particular sensor.

37. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for selecting input vectors according to claim 36, wherein a vector is selected from one of the equally spaced

ranges through the cumulative density function such that the selected vector is the vector with a sensor value highest within the range.

Claims 38-49 (Cancelled)

50. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for selecting input vectors according to claim 33, further comprising computer readable program code means for iteratively executing across all sensors in said training vectors, said ordering, dividing and selecting computer program code means.

51. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for selecting input vectors according to claim 50, further comprising computer readable program code means for eliminating redundant selected vectors.